

Joseph De Britto, as Jury. The Jurors having meantime examined the steamer, Mr C. V. Lang, Chief Engineer of the *Kinsman*, was recalled, and deposed as follows:—Having seen the plate of the burst portion of the burst boiler—having regard to the thickness of the plate, I would have gone in the steamer with 10 lbs. of steam. I would not have considered it safe to have kept the ship going. Supposing I was obliged to work the vessel from Canton down here, I should have considered it safe to have put on a pressure of 10 lbs. of steam. Since the ship has been over to the dock, a thorough examination of the boilers has been made. We have not found any portion of it so thin as the part which burst. A portion of the upper course of the boiler-plates was as thick as when it was new, but the heat so used to have acted more on one part of the plates than the other. We tested the boiler-plates almost every week by hammering them. It was impossible for any one to have found out the defect at the point where it burst.

By a Juror:—When we left the Wharf, we had about 24 lbs. pressure. This was shown by the gauge, and I believe the gauge indicated more than what was the actual pressure. I should say by a couple of lbs. After leaving the wharf, the steam had worked itself up and the gauge indicated 25 lbs. I had done nothing to put on more steam after leaving the wharf. I had no orders from the captain to put on more steam. There was no rule on board the ship as to how often the boilers should be examined; it was entirely left to myself. The *Ichang* began to run about the middle of August last. (Engineer's log put in).

Mr Russell said he saw an average pressure of 27 lbs. in a day in November. Mr Lang said it was perhaps only one day.

Mr Russell, examining the log, said the amount of pressure entered previous to August was 21 lbs., but in the latter end of that month, the pressure was worked up to 28 lbs. and throughout September, it was 27 and 28, and in October there was one day of 28 lbs. He had not seen any day of 25 lbs. steam until the 8th April.

THE CANTON CUSTOMS AND THE ALLEGED SPY SYSTEM.

We have received from an official in the Canton Customs, whose connection with the Preventive Department gives him the best means of knowing the real facts of the Hoppo's side of the discussion, the following statement regarding recent disclosures and the remarks which we made thereupon:—

I have read in your paper of the 3rd May, and also in your morning contemporary, observations on what is commonly called the "Blockade of Hongkong." These remarks were induced by a case recently in the Hongkong Police Court, and more especially by the evidence given in it by one Wong A Pang. There are many points in this article I would wish to comment on, as in their present form they are calculated to mislead the public.

1st.—As regards Wong A Pang's evidence. It is not my business nor intention to throw any imputation on him. I know nothing of his credibility; I only know that he left the Customs employ some time ago and that he seems to remember inaccurately what were his duties when he was there. He was simply Captain Palmer's interpreter, and as such it was his sole business to interpret. Of course he had often to speak for Captain Palmer (who does not speak Chinese) with informers, but he had no authority to look out for them in the sense of searching for such, nor were any inducements offered to him to do so, nor any special reward given him when a seizure was made. It was possible for him to take such a course himself, and perhaps he may have done so, but his doing so was a purely personal and wholly unrequited proceeding and one for which he personally is to blame, if any one, not our system.

2nd.—We have no paid informers in Hongkong. We have no paid spies. It appears to me that paying special men would tend to defeat the end in view. It would not be long before an informant's calling would be pretty generally known, and very little longer until the smuggling community would have arranged that he should have little information to give.

The only information we get is that which is given voluntarily. Informers come to us without being sent for; we offer them no inducement. They know if their information is good and leads to the detection of smugglers that they get a percentage on the proceeds of the confiscation or fine. They also know that if they give false information they will be handed over to the Chinese officials for punishment, as has been done in more cases than one.

3rd.—As regards the *Peng-chou-hai*. Her presence in the harbor of Hongkong has been objected to. She never goes to Hongkong unless to buy stores or pay bills. I don't suppose her doing either causes any vexation to the community. If it really does, their feelings shall be respected and she can be made to perform these functions elsewhere. She never entered the harbor of Hongkong for spying purposes—nor have any of her crew ever been employed as spies on shore or in harbor, or on any other but their regular board ship duties. As an example of what she does, may say the whole seizure made by the *Peng-chou-hai* since the 1st January, 1874 (Caribbees excepted) have been four, and the value of the goods in all \$800. I cannot enter into the general question of the rights of the Chinese in preventing smuggling, or how far their rights go; these are questions for higher authorities. They are answered certainly to take measures to prevent smuggling; and that smuggling out of China into Hongkong and out of Hongkong into China takes place is an assertion not open to much question.

That these measures should be effective without pressing on the innocent or going beyond what is believed to be the law, and that the unpleasantness and unpopularity always attendant on a Revenue preventive Service should be as little felt as possible, have been the objects held in view ever since the *Peng-chou-hai* and her fellows have been under the control of her present managers. The objects sought may not have been attained. At the same time the public should not lay to the charge of the Customs Service more than they are liable for, and it is extremely likely to do so if incorrect representations are made through the public press.

Canton.

His Excellency the Viceroy returned the visit of the officers of the *Yankee* on Friday, the 5th instant, at about 2 p.m. He drove alongside in a Tez Tung boat, under tow by a government steam launch, and received the usual salute of three guns from as many 11 inch Columbiads. After leaving the *Yankee*, he paid his respects to the German consul, Mr Lueder, for the purpose of seeing a large \$10,000 gun in the possession of the latter, with a view to its purchase.

The incessant rains we have had of late have much deteriorated the scenting quality of the *mak lee* (jessamine); but since the propitious weather set in, the flowers have much improved in appearance and scent, and though the quantity available for use at present is not overabundant, it is how ever confidently expected that within two days or a fortnight hence the gatherings will be in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of tea-men for scenting the new season's tea, the opening rate of which is not likely to take place before that time.

We have been informed (but cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information), that the pirates, twenty-three in number, who were lately delivered up to the Chinese authorities by the Macao Government, suffered the extreme penalty of the law by decapitation early on the 3rd instant, at the execution ground. Strong suspicion rests on one of the gang of malefactors as having a hand in the *Spark* tragedy.

We learn that, on the evening of Monday last instant, some Chinamen, while gambling in the street, were robbed of their stakes. The thief, after taking a nap on the 7th inst., and when she awoke, she found that her basket-box had been broken open and \$50 were missing, as also 4 sovereigns. The defendant was not to be found then. Enquiries were then made for her and she was traced to a house in Wing On Lane. There were three men in the room with her, and when the defendant was ordered to return to her home, the three men seized the complainant, and the defendant thus escaped. To-day she was seen on the Praya while going into a passage boat, and was given into custody. The defendant was married to the complainant's son four years ago. The money was not recovered. Remanded till the 15th instant.

Manila.

We extract from the *Comercio* the following items in addition to those already given:—

On the 18th April, at 3.30 p.m., a destructive fire broke out in the district of Taytay (Morong); a fresh breeze from the N.E., soon increased the flames and by 6 o'clock, when the fire was mastered, one thousand and two hundred houses, including the Court House and some two hundred wooden houses, the property of the principal inhabitants, were reduced to ashes. Great want of water was felt, in fact, with the exception of 3 or 4 badly sinking wells, from which only a scanty supply was obtained, no water could be got in the neighborhood. The fire originated in a house next to the convent, and at the time it broke out all the inmates were out in the fields except a few women who had charge of the house. Happily no lives were lost, though it is rumored that a man in the stocks at the Court was burned to death, but this is not as yet confirmed. The loss of property is considerable, for the crops just gathered, were all stocked in that district.

On the 1st May two young ladies, Claudia Pacheco and Petrona Vizcarra, entered the Monastery of Santa Clara. The *Comercio* believes that to be the true vocation of these "Brides of the Lord." *Esposas del Señor*.

On the 19th April a solemn Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral, presided by High Mass, in thanksgiving for the success of the Spanish arms in Sulu. In the evening the Governor General held a levee, which was attended by the élite of the Capital. The whole town was illuminated, and from many balconies Suluian trophies, covered by Spanish colors and garlands of laurels, were exhibited, while several bands of musicians perambulated the streets discharging enthusiastic strains.

From the province of Albay we learn that the price of cereals continues steady at \$2.25 per carvan for Rice, and \$1.12 for Paddy. The quotation for Hemp declined to \$4.50 to \$4.75 per picul. The news of the pacification of Spain and capture of Sulu was celebrated throughout this province with Te Deum and High Masses.

The rejoicings were enthusiastic in the extreme, inasmuch as the inhabitants had suffered much from the periodical incursions of Sulu pirates, the depredations committed by them being still fresh in the memory of all.

We read in the *Porvenir Filipino* the following:—A gold mine was discovered in the island of Pausan, in the province of Leyte, by a European Spaniard named Don Bibiano Martinez, and according to information from a reliable source, splendid results are anticipated.

Saigon.

The *Pelican* has been found; it had been sunk in one of the branches of the river, between Mytho and Vinh-Long. M. Ayer's tug, the *Shamrock*, has been hired to proceed to save and float the vessel, which it is hoped will be successfully accomplished.

The assassins of the *Pelican* are in the hands of justice; they are now undergoing their preliminary trial at Cholon, and this will very probably terminate in the course of this month. Everyone is pleased to recognize the zeal and ability which have been displayed in the pursuit of this affair by the Chief Administrator of Cholon; it is owing to the exercise of this activity and prudence that the sum of \$10,000 has already been recovered, and there is good hope that other sums will also be recovered.

—*Indipendant de Saigon* of 1st May.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

May 10, 1876.

ASSAULT.

Leung Kam Chi, a married woman, was charged with assaulting a young girl 8 or 9 years of age. She beat her because she complained that the girl had been too long in cooking the rice. The girl then ran away from the house and was picked up by a Hakka woman, who reported to the Police. The defendant denied that she had beaten the girl, whose sister owed her money, and she gave the child to her in liquidation of the debt. The sister said that when her mother died, she borrowed money of the defendant. This was six years ago, and, with interest, the amount due was \$100. Having no money to

pay, she made the child over to the creditor in lieu of payment. Fined \$5 for assault.

OUTRAGE.

Mak Afook, a coolie, was found cutting trees at Albany Road. Fined \$2, and to be exposed for one hour in the stocks.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chi Asam, a chair-cooler, was charged with having some shrubs in his possession near the Lee House. The defendant said he had orders from his master to get something of the sort. Mr Grobelen said he told the defendant to get some ferns, and had shown him the kind wanted, but probably he did not understand. Discharged.

LARCENY.

Wong Akow, a seaman, was charged with stealing \$1 from the person of one Chun Kam Ohuen, a boatman in the employ of the Victoria Dispensary. The complainant was going to the Kohing Theatre with a dollar in his hand, and it was snatched from him by the defendant as he alleged. The defendant ran away and gave the dollar to another man. He seized the defendant, who then beat him. The defendant said, in his defence, that he had a quarrel with the complainant in the gallery of the Theatre. Remanded till the 12th for enquiries.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY A DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

A Chu Chiu, a young woman 21 years of age, was charged by her mother-in-law, Chan A-mui. According to the complainant's story, she was taking a nap on the 7th inst., and when she awoke, she found that her basket-box had been broken open and \$50 were missing, as also 4 sovereigns. The defendant was not to be found then. Enquiries were then made for her and she was traced to a house in Wing On Lane. There were three men in the room with her, and when the defendant was ordered to return to her home, the three men seized the complainant, and the defendant thus escaped. To-day she was seen on the Praya while going into a passage boat, and was given into custody. The defendant was married to the complainant's son four years ago. The money was not recovered. Remanded till the 15th instant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL,"

Hongkong, May 10, 1876.

Sir,—The following are a few remarks which, if acted upon, by the people most concerned, will be conferring a boon on the residents along the Praya. I should be glad if you will insert them in your paper, and at this stage let me assure you that the nuisances below referred to are a disgrace to the parties who have the management of them.

The Night Soil Nuisance: This, during the last six months has been getting gradually worse. Instead of the rubbish &c. being sent away in the early morn, it is generally 8 o'clock before the last boat leaves Hongkong. The contractor for this particular work should be compelled to have it all away by 6 o'clock, and their night's gleanings ought to be shipped somewhere to the leeward of the Colony, say at East Point in the South West monsoon, and West Point in the North East. The stench from this, when the wind is from the North East, is something horrible; nearly every morning just as I am going to bed down to break fast I get a "sniff" that entirely dispels any slight appetite. A little of it goes a long way. It would be a splendid investment for a poor but hungry man; I will guarantee that within one week, if he takes the "sniff" regularly, his appetite will be brought down to a point that will suit his purse. I generally get it on an empty stomach, and I find it is more effective taken in that way.

I am, Sir, Your's &c.,

P.R.A.Y.A.

P.S.—I have remarks to make on several nuisances peculiar to the Praya.

Japan.

(Mail.)

The *Hiron Shimben* writes: A short time since a number of Yedo policemen out of uniform were sent to various districts with instructions to arrest such persons as might appear to them to be inciting to rebellion against the State. It is understood that they have succeeded in capturing some twenty individuals. One of these has been already sent to Yedo for trial, the others remaining in gaol in Kioto and elsewhere. They are, for the most part, samurais of Choshu and Tosa. The policemen were despatched secretly and their proceedings made known to the heads of their department only.

The western school of medicine does not appear to have as yet made much progress in Osaka. The Doshu Machi in that city is a street lined nearly from end to end with apothecaries' shops, whose sales are almost wholly confined to herbs, roots, bark of trees and other vegetable medicines. Of the preparations of the western pharmacopoeia they sell but little.

We learn that the necessity for a Pilot Board alluded to in these columns last week, is now under consideration of the Board of Consuls, and that a scheme for its constitution and working will be laid before them in a few days. In all probability, it will be made a penal offence, in Shanghai, to pilot ships in or out of the Bay without being duly licensed. Whether, however, as in China, the English Minister holds the power of Board of Trade and Commissioner of Customs here, is doubtful, and therefore, probably, any ordinance, even if conjointly assented to by the other Treaty Powers, would require confirmation at home before it became binding on British subjects here, although, until such official sanction should be received, the duly licensed pilots would be in a better position than heretofore.

Odoriferous as are the streets of Kioto in general, of late the choked gutters have exhaled such noxious vapours, that there is every reason to anticipate fever during hot months. A draught of pure cool water from a street well is almost unknown to the poorer inhabitants, so that as H. M. the Mikado is having the water at the Palace analysed and tested, it was well if the royal care were extended to his humble subjects and a chance of unpoisoned water and unvitiated air vouchsafed to them.

A disturbance is reported to have occurred in the Awomori Ken. No details are, however, to hand.

The Revd. J. Gould is now engaged in preparing a Japanese Primer for the use of

the Blind. The type adopted is a modification of that known as "sans-serif," "gothic," or "Franklin," according to the whim of type-founders, and the characters are readily perceptible to the touch, so that a blind native has learned to distinguish them in an incredibly short space of time. The spelling is of course phonetic. The Gospel of St. John (or a portion of it) has been issued in a somewhat similar manner in Philadelphia.

Inouye Kaworu is said to be entrusted with a special mission to several foreign countries. It is expected that he will leave Japan in June next.

The frightful loss of life at the late fire in the Osaka Theatre is attributed to the fact of the doors having been locked upon the outbreak of the flames. Some minutes elapsed before they could be opened and in the meantime the fire had enveloped the greater part of the theatre. The house was unusually full. Some sixty-three corpses have already been discovered, and a large number of charred bones.

Peace is restored in the Awomori Ken. The people were alarmed by a change in the mode of collecting the land tax, but have since been tranquillised by their authorities.

The following from the *Choy Shimben* appears to require confirmation: The Ministry is said to have requested the U. S. Government to grant them permission to levy such duties as it may deem proper upon articles of American manufacture, imported into this country from the United States and exported thither. The U. S. Government has sanctioned the change.

The *Hiji Shimben* hears that a water-power mill at Sakiguchi, at present attached to the War Office, has been handed over to the Home Department. It is intended to convert it into a woollen manufactory.

A certain Tarobai, says the *Choy Shimben*, has discovered a process by which the fur of rabbits may be woven into cloth. We believe that this has been accomplished without Mr Tarobai's help elsewhere, the product, however, being found unsatisfactory. Rabbit's hair, it is well known, forms a considerable article of commerce in Europe, where it is highly employed in the manufacture of felt hats.

Chinese residing in the Yokohama have presented a memorial to the Minister of the Department of Education, recommending that all documents (and books we presume) written in the old character should be carefully preserved.

A native living near Kioto has been accidentally peppered with shot by a foreigner attached to the Railway Department. The wounds were very slight.

The *Choy Shimben* intimates the probability of a new school of medicine being opened in Yedo shortly.

The M. M. s. *Menzel*, which left Hongkong on the 20th instant at 6 p.m., arrived in port at about 5 a.m. on the 29th April, having accomplished the trip in 6 days 11 hours.

The Norwegian barque *Hafresford*, which sailed on Thursday, takes to Malbourne about 700 tons of Japanese rice and from 80 to 90 tons of curries and porcelain.

A Japanese newspaper states that the scheme for a railway to connect Kioto with Tsuruga in Echizen will, in all probability, be abandoned.

The *Hochi* says that Takemoto, a porcelain manufacturer of Takata, near Yedo, began last year to manufacture his wares with foreign appliances. The change, it is found, has materially improved the character of his products, while at the same time allowing of the employment of less highly skilled artisans.

Attention was lately drawn in these columns to a report that the Government was about to spend a large sum of money upon the improvement of the thoroughfares in Tokio. It is also said that some measures are about to be taken in regard to the water supply for the capital. In close connection with these two subjects stands the question of an efficient system of drainage, which is very much wanted and should be applied to the whole city.

Cases of typhoid fever are being constantly brought to the notice of foreigners residing in Tokio, and this means either bad drainage or bad water—possibly both. The large sum of money which has been named in connection with the proposed improvement of the roads would go far towards supplying Tokio with these three great essentials, each of which is intimately connected with the other.

SARAWAK.

One of the most important events took place on the 27th ult., viz. the execution of a Chinaman who has been for many years concerned in a secret society which had at odd intervals given much trouble and apprehension to the other part of the Chinese community, in consequence of threatening the lives of those who did not belong to their special clique. One unfortunate victim was severely made away with in the year 1869, and the police failed to discover the murderers. The Government have steadily determined to keep these societies in check, and in the year 1870 an ordinance was passed making it a capital offence to be discovered as a leader of a Hoey. Whatever the object of these societies is, would be difficult to determine; there is little doubt they are only capable of doing good acts among their own immediate following, and their motto is war to the knife which brought into contact with other parties. There are doubtless many peaceable and passive members, until the time for action when they are all bound by sacred oaths to die in defending their cause; there are also in these societies all ways to be found a few agitators who are dangerous when moving about to renew the sacred oaths and keep the members alight, and who seek to oppress any who are different from themselves. Such characters if once allowed their own way, seriously compromise the peace and prosperity of a community. The Chinamen who lately suffered death was an agitator; he left a written statement on the wall of his cell the night previous to his execution, naming three members of his society whom he said were the actual murderers of the victim who lost his life at Paku. The writing on the wall went on to say that he was innocent of the murder himself and he knew the man who apprehended him was a bad man and that he would not live long. It is understood the Government are making enquiries after the three individuals who it is rumored roam between the lands of the Sarawak and Landak rivers but the evidence found on the prison wall would, we suppose, be of no value during trial. The Chinese residing in Kuching seemed to sordially support the Government in its decision in carrying out the strict letter of the law, and it is expected this severe lesson

will prove a death blow to secret society agitation in this country.

There has also been another important precedent established in the disgraceful Chinese custom of marrying, or purchasing for marriage, girls long before they have arrived at woman's estate. The sentence passed appeared rather to surprise a full Court of Chinese. An order was passed in the year 1872, through the Supreme Council to meet this anomaly—but no previous opportunity has offered for making an example which cannot but be beneficial.

A murder case has been brought to light, between Chinamen, while on a trading voyage in Sarawak, where the owner of a considerable amount of property was killed by his two coolies. The empty boat was discovered. The murderers were then traced as far as Marup, where they were arrested and tried in Simanggang before the Resident of the district, and a mixed jury, were found guilty and executed, after approval by H. H. The Rajah.

H. H. The Rajah visited Brunei and Labuan during the month of March; nothing transpired, we believe, of political importance. Sickness was still carrying off the Brunei people at the rate of ten daily, and since the disease first appeared nearly two years ago, about six thousand have succumbed, making a gap in the Brunei population which is estimated at about 25,000 souls. Small pox first of all committed ravages, dysentery under a peculiar form seems to have succeeded it. The effluvia rising from the mud banks on which their houses are built, at low water must have a very deleterious effect—but notwithstanding this, Brunei has generally been considered a healthy place. Most of the houses are over populated and some, if not more, are in a state of dilapidation. Under the circumstances one cannot be surprised at inactivity and the callous state the Brunei inhabitants seem to have fallen into.

One of the most active minded is the Sultan of eighty-five years; he only affects extreme old age and deafness, when unpleasant matters are brought before his notice, at other times he is well able to look after his own interests, but by all accounts there is really no responsible leader who is capable of forming a fair and impartial administration. The successor to the throne is still uncertain and the Sultan declines to nominate one.

The trade and general appearance of Labuan has certainly much improved since 1874. The Coal Company were active in their efforts to drain the shaft of water and expected shortly to turn out coal in large quantity. In anticipation of this, a tram-road had been commenced to Victoria harbor, a distance of 8 miles which will incur an outlay of some twenty-five thousand sterling.

The Spaniards having commenced their attack on Sooloo, there was little trade in that direction, but from Sandakan on the S. E. Coast of Borneo, Labuan was reaping the advantage of an increasing trade.

His Excellency the Governor of Labuan (Mr. Usher), arrived on Easter Sunday in H. M. S. *Modeste*, Captain Buller, O.B. They were entertained at the Astana, and left on the 18th, under a salute of 17 guns. Fifty ton of Sadong coal were supplied to Her Majesty's Ship at Pinding. —*Gazette*.

A LIVELY "SCENE."

At a public meeting held in Calcutta, which was well attended, to consider a proposal to erect, by public subscription, a fitting memorial to the retiring Viceroy, the following scene is recorded to have been enacted:—

His Honor the President now rose to put the resolution to the meeting. He had scarcely commenced when a scene, which reflects the highest discredit on those concerned, was enacted. About ten native gentlemen connected with the Indian League were determined to propose an amendment vetoing the resolution. They were represented by Babu Monmoth Chandra Mallik, barrister-at-law, who was backed up by Babu Sambhu Chandra Mukhopadhyay, formerly President of the League; Babu Jodunath Ghosh, Head Master, St. Paul's College; Babu Jogesh Chandra Dutt, one of the Secretaries of the League, and a few others. Babu Monmoth Chandra, who was standing with his friends close to the platform, addressed the President thus: "I wish to propose an amendment."

The President (who was taken by surprise, as was everybody else): I must ask you to wait till the resolution is put to the meeting.

Babu Monmoth Chandra: That is a very unusual course. I think I should be allowed to move the amendment before the resolution is put.

The President: I think you should wait till the resolution is put, and then you can move your amendment. I shall now put the resolution. Those who are for it, will please put up their hands.

Deafening Voices: "All, all for the resolution!"

The President: Those against the resolution will please put up their hands.

Babu Monmoth Chandra's clique put up their hands. The number of votes was so small that they were most ignominiously hided by the meeting.

The President: Now, you may move your amendment.

Babu Monmoth Chandra stepped to the reporters' table, and commenced to pour out a glass of water from a goblet placed on the table, as if he would, after quenching his thirst, deliver a most exhaustive speech.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ball (while the Babu was pouring the water): Well, Sir (looking to the President), I don't know what right this gentleman has to address the meeting. We have come here for a specific purpose, and those only who are desirous of voting a testimonial to Lord Northbrook have a right to address the meeting.

Babu Monmoth Chandra: I beg your pardon. According to the advertisement, we are assembled here for the purpose of considering a proposal to erect a memorial to Lord Northbrook. That does not signify that the admirers of Lord Northbrook should have it all their own way. This is not a meeting of the admirers of Lord Northbrook. It is to consider whether a memorial should be given to him.

The President here handed the advertisement to Sir Richard Garth.

Dr. K. M. Banerji: I think, Sir, that the meeting should decide whether the Babu should address the meeting. Let the sense of the meeting be taken.

Babu Monmoth Chandra: Very well, put it to the meeting.

The President: Now, gentlemen, the

who do not wish to hear the Babu will please put up their hands.

No sooner was this said, than deafening shouts of "All! all!" were heard. The President: Those who are in favour of the Babu will please put up their hands. The Hon'ble Mr. Ball: Sir, only ten hands are put up. [Immense laughter, and a general hiss in a loud tone, in which every one in the body of the hall joined, so great was the indignation against the Babu.] The Babu immediately retired, grumbling, and, whilst he was leaving, loud hisses and cries of "Kick him out!" "Turn him out!" &c., resounded from all parts of the hall.

Notwithstanding this dramatic demonstration, the resolution was carried, followed by another one, which was to the effect that the memorial proposed should be a statue of Lord Northbrook, to be erected in the palatial City. His Lordship's administration appears to have given thorough satisfaction to the Rajahs and Maharajahs who one and all spoke in the same strain, that the "unexpected resignation of the Vice-royalty by Lord Northbrook was looked upon as a serious misfortune to India."

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 10, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash... 600
" Old Patna, cash... 602
" New Benares, cash... 577
" Old Benares, cash... 580
" New Malwa, cash... 580
" Old Malwa, cash... 585
" Allowance Teal, 24 c 48
" Old Malwa, cash... 580
" Allowance Teal, 20 c 42

CAMPBELL, ... 18
QUICKSILVER, ... 89 84
SALT-PETRE, ... 5 40 54

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 3/10 1/2
Credit, 6 months' sight, ... 3/10 1/2
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... 222 1/2
" Bombay, demand, ... 222 1/2
" Shanghai, demand, ... 71 50
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 72
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ...
Suez, ...
Mexican, ...
Gold Loan, ... 28 35
English Sovereign, ... 5 13
Australian Sovereign, ... 5 13
Discount, ... 7 4 0

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, par.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$520
China Fire Ins. Co., \$155
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 38 1/2 dls.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1660
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$650
Chinese Insurance Co., \$212
North China Ins. Co., \$15 850
O. & J. Marine Ins. Co., \$14 34 ex return.
Yangtze Ins. Association, \$1650
H.K. & C. M. S. S. Co., 8 dls.
Union S. Navigation Co., \$14
Shanghai Steam N. Co., \$45 dls.
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$45 dls.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$104.

Temperature.

HONGKONG, May 10, 1876.
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

THERMOMETER—9 A.M., ... 77 1/2
Do, 4 P.M., ... 80
Do, Maximum, ... 82
Do, Minimum, over night, ... 79
BAROMETER—9 A.M., ... 29.984
Do, 4 P.M., ... 29.900

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSAILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS AND PORT
LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th May,
1876, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. *MEIKONG*, Commandant FOAENS,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon,
Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 12th May, 1876. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 8, 1876. my13

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF
PEKING" will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,
the 15th May, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1876. my15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be des-
patched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on THURSDAY, the 1st June,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. je1

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

200 Casks CHAMET from BOMBEAUX.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

FOR SALE.

1 VERY Handsome PHAETON.
1 Set Double HARNESS, nearly new.
1 Set Single HARNESS.
Apply to
L. MALLORY,
No. 2, St. John's Place.
Hongkong, April 18, 1876.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price 2s each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE
BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).
Pints, \$18 " (2 ")
5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKY.

\$15 per case (1 dozen.)

FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876. H.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.
This Association will, until further no-
tice, provide out of the earnings, first for
an interest Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-
uted among Policy holders, annually, in
cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting
Business *pro rata* to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, terms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. OUGHTREY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER

AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of
His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt
of Instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 in any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 in
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 9, 1875.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China, and Japan, are prepared
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1875. je1

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-
named Company, is prepared to grant
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on
Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in
China.

Life Policies effected during the year
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on
31st December for the quinquennial period
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Intimations.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,

Vol. IV., No. 4.

Annual Subscription, postage included,
\$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language.
The Folk-lore of China.
Pao-zei: The Cleopatra of China.
An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty
Years of Foreign Intercourse with
China.

One Page from Ohoo Foo-tze.
The Expedition of the Mongols Against
Java in 1293, A.D.
The Wry-Necked Tree.
Phallic Worship.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters—
Chinese Anti-Opium Associations.
Publications of the Hongkong Corre-
sponding Committee of the Reli-
gious Tract Soc.
Hongkong School-book Committee.
Chinese Wills.
Chinese Breach-Loading Guns.
History of the Maritime Provinces.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

Intimations.

WANTED.

AN Experienced European FEMALE to
accompany a Family with 3 Children
to England. Terms, a free Passage.
Applications to be sent to the Office of
this paper, addressed "A. B. C."
Hongkong, April 11, 1876. my11

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned, having been appoint-
ed Agents in Hongkong for the above
Company, are prepared to issue Policies of
Marine Insurance at current rates, payable
in London, India, Australia, New Zealand,
Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China,
Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876. je24

Notes.—By the Company's Articles of Asso-
ciation it is provided that, after pay-
ment to the shareholders of a dividend
of 10 per cent. per annum, one fourth
of the residue of profits will be rateably
divided amongst those Insurers out of
whose business profits have been made
during the year.

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Underigned, having been appoint-
ed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai
for the above Company, are prepared to
issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current
rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876. je24

To Let.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra
Terrace.
The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31,
Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of
Miss GABRIEL.

The Store and Premises, Nos. 42 and 44,
Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of
Messrs DUBOIS & Co.

The Dwelling House and Office, No. 1,
Wyndham Street.
(Also with occupation from 1st May next.)

The Dwelling House No. 46, Peel Street,
now in the occupation of Mr HAWKES.

The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra
Terrace, at present in the occupation of
Dr BROWN.

The Dwelling House No. 2, Gough
Street, occupation from 1st June.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

TO BE LET—For a Term.

A COMMODIOUS and Substantially
Built 4-roomed HOUSE (with
Crocquet Lawn, Flower and Vegetable
garden and servants' Quarters attached)
on the KOWLOON PENINSULA—Com-
manding excellent Views of the Harbour,
&c., and situate within 3 minutes walk of
the Landing Jetty. Possession to be had
on the 1st Proximo.

For further information, apply to
Mr. STEPHENS, Solicitor.

2, Club Chambers,

Hongkong, May 8, 1876.

TO RENT CHEAP.

OFFICES and Godown, No. 55, Praya,
lately occupied by Messrs TAYLOR &
THOMPSON. Also OFFICE and Godown
situated in the rear of the Messageries
Maritimes Office.

Apply to

LAI HING & Co.

Hongkong, March 30, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zealand Street
House No. 1, Seymour Terrace.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1876.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, May 6, 1876.

At 1000 Cash per Dollar Mexican, Price
Highest Lowest
Cash Cash

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb.	400	300
" Foochow, "	170	160
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	200	160
Boat Corned, catty	160	140
" Roast, "	180	180
" Soup, "	100	80
" Steak, "	180	180
Bullocks' Brains, per set	80	70
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	250
" " corned, "	450	400
" Head, "	1100	800
" Heart, "	180	140
" Feet, "	80	60
" Kidneys, "	100	80
" Tail, "	18	120
" Liver, catty	120	100
" Tripe (undressed), catty	60	40
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	600
Hams, American, lb.	350	—
" Chinese, "	200	160
" English, "	400	360
Mutton Chop, "	200	180
" Leg, "	200	180
" Shoulder, "	180	140
" Liver, "	180	120
Pigs' Chittlings, catty	60	80
" Feet, "	120	110
" Fry, "	110	100
" Head, "	110	100
" Heart, each	70	50
" Kidneys, "	70	60
" Liver, lb.	120	110
Pork Chop, catty	160	150
" Corned, "	180	140
" Leg, "	180	160
" Fat or Lard, "	180	120
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	380	380
" Heart, each	70	60
" Kidneys, "	80	70
Smoking Pigs, "	1700	1400
Veal, catty	180	160

Poultry.

Capon, catty	200	180
Ducks, catty	110	100
Eggs, Hen, doz.	100	—
" Duck, "	120	—
" Salt, "	160	—
Fowls, catty	180	160
Geese, "	180	120
Partridges, each	820	800
Pheasants, Canton, pair	85	—
Pigeons, each	160	140
Quail, "	100	—
Snipe, each	120	110
Teal, "	250	200
Turkeys, Cook, catty	550	400
" Bon, each	400	350
Wild Ducks, Canton, each	500	450

Fish.

Fish.		
Bombay Ducks,	per hundred	200
Carp,	catty	110
Oat Fish,	"	50
Codfish,	"	80
Crabs,	"	100
Cuttle Fish,	"	8
Dace,	"	110
Dog Fish,	"	8
Eels,	"	100
" Yellow	"	10
File Fish,	"	110
Fresh Fish, Large	"	100
" Small	"	12
Frogs,	"	12
Garoupa,	"	18
Gudgeon,	"	18
Gurnet,	"	12
Herrings, small	"	9
" smoked	box	\$1.00
Live Fish,	catty	18
Lobsters,	"	8
Mackerel,	"	10
Mullet,	"	13
Parrot Fish,	"	13
Perch,	"	10
Pomfret,	"	12
Prawns,	"	10
Ray,	"	10
Roach,	"	16
Rock Fish,	"	11
Salmon,	"	14
" Saltwater,	"	11
" Pickled,	tin	30
Salt Fish,	catty	12
Shrimps,	"	7
Skate,	"	10
Snapper,	"	11
Solen, Fresh	"	8
Tench,	"	14
Turbot, Small	"	80